

mountain." Californian botanists have long been concerned with "indicator" species, and critical analyses such as Miss Bowerman's may place this concept into better perspective among fundamental problems of ecology.

Especially to those familiar with the Californian flora, Miss Bowerman's descriptions and discussions of Mount Diablo plant communities should prove provocative. This part of her work augments the value of the catalogue and floristic analysis. The book is attractively printed and bound; the photographs are well reproduced. Altogether Miss Bowerman's work represents an important, useful contribution, the merits of which will be appreciated increasingly as other local Pacific Coast floras are analyzed and correlated.—FRANK A. PITELKA, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley.

#### NOTES AND NEWS

**TWO CARICES NEW TO MONTANA.** Two sedges collected in 1941 in the Vigilante Experimental Range, Madison County, Montana, a branch of the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest Range and Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service, were identified by F. J. Hermann who suggested that they were new to Montana. Specimens herein cited are filed both in the United States Forest Service Herbarium in Washington, D. C., and in the United States National Arboretum Herbarium, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Beltsville, Maryland.

**CAREX EBENEA** Rydb., according to Mackenzie (Cyperaceae, in *North American Flora* 18: 1-472. 1931-1935), occurs in "mountain meadows, Wyoming to Utah, and southward to New Mexico and Arizona." The type was collected on Pike's Peak, Colorado. The Montana specimens were collected in moist "springy" muck in a mountain meadow at 8000 feet elevation, approximately 1500 feet below true climatic timberline (*Lemon and Evanko PL-120*). Plants 1.5 to 2.5 dm. tall were relatively common here and flowered in June.

**CAREX EPAPILLOSA** Mackenzie is given (op. cit.) as occurring in "mountain meadows, Wyoming to Washington, and southward to Utah and California." The type was collected in Utah. The Montana specimens were collected at 9000 feet elevation, about 500 feet below true climatic timberline, in moderately moist, gravelly loam in subalpine grassland (*Lemon PL-162*). Plants 3 to 6 dm. in height flowered in July. This species was associated with *Festuca idahoensis* Elmer and species of *Sieversia*.—PAUL C. LEMON, Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, United States Forest Service.